

MAR 1952

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY China
SUBJECT Political
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
WHERE PUBLISHED Canton, Peiping, Tientsin
DATE PUBLISHED 10 Apr - 6 Jun 1953
LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953
DATE DIST. 29 Sep 1953
NO. OF PAGES 4
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY REFORM

[Summary: A hsien magistrate was dismissed for malfeasance in office and breach of party discipline in Kwangtung Province. Throughout North China the basic reconstruction divisions started a movement to improve their efficiency and sense of responsibility. Nationwide party reform was carried out in the rural areas to educate the peasants away from an individual economy to that which is cooperative and collective. Cadres in Canton are to be trained to apply theory to actual conditions.]

MAGISTRATE DISMISSED FOR BREACH OF PARTY DISCIPLINE-- Canton. Nan-fang Jih-pao, 10 Apr 53

Wu Chung-t'ang, magistrate of Fo-kang Hsien, has been dismissed for malfeasance in office and breach of party discipline by the Provincial Committee of People's Supervision. The party disciplinary committee also removed him from all party activities.

Wu was charged with financial irregularities, suppressing criticism, and browbeating a news correspondent. In the tax collection last fall his arbitrary rulings and enforcements concerning production quotas caused general dissatisfaction. He spent public funds extravagantly and illegally. These many offenses brought both the party and the government into disrepute and led to his dismissal.

EFFORTS TO ABOLISH INEFFICIENCY IN CONSTRUCTION UNITS -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 5 Jun 53

Peiping, 4 June -- Throughout North China the basic reconstruction organs actively organized a responsibility system movement against inefficiency and irresponsibility. As far back as mid-April, the North China Construction Bureau ordered each of its subordinate units to organize a movement to eliminate irresponsibility. At the end of May, the North China Construction Bureau sent cadres to Tientsin and other places to help launch the movement.

STAT

| CLASSIFICATION | | <u>RESTRICTED</u> | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| STATE | NAVY | NSRB | DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | |
| ARMY | AIR | FBI | | | | | | | | | |

RESTRICTED

STAT

On 21 May the Hopeh Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a directive to all construction units demanding approval of this movement. The basic reconstruction organs in Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopeh, and Tientsin have begun large-scale investigations to determine the necessary steps to improve conditions. From 18 to 28 May inclusive, the workers of the Second Engineering Company (Kung-ssu) under the North China Construction Bureau made 753 written proposals, of which 80 percent were concerned with engineering plans and management problems.

Attempts of this movement to eliminate inefficiency and irresponsibility included the following:

The workers of the First Engineering Company directly under the Joint Mongolian-Suiyuan Engineering Construction Bureau found out that said company had not yet formulated its 1953 plans with regard to labor requirements, amount and quality of materials, financial management, etc. Thus, it was evident that the leadership of the Joint Mongolian-Suiyuan Engineering Construction Bureau was inefficient. The cadres of all the companies within the bureau met in conference and attempted to correct present inefficiency and irresponsibility.

The basic reconstruction departments of the Shansi Province State-Operated Textile Mill discovered that in one work district the quality of some cement pillars did not meet specifications. Immediately a system was put into operation in the Shansi Province State-Operated Textile Mill whereby the responsibilities of each individual were posted on a sign board. Each cell chief was required to investigate conditions and make a report every other day. The leading cadres had to make daily reports. The cell chiefs and leading cadres held joint conferences to discuss the progress of the movement. The Tai-yuan Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party appointed four work teams to help the Tai-yuan People's Government Construction Bureau arouse the people's interest in a responsibility system.

Tai-yuan, 4 June -- The Shansi Province State-Operated Textile Mill, the Yang-chu'uan Bureau of Mines Civil Engineering Construction Force, the local State-Operated Shansi Construction Company, and the Tai-yuan Municipal Real Estate Agency have conducted investigations to discover and solve their problems. The following may be cited as examples of the faults and deficiencies uncovered.

In many cases the leading cadres acted with blind optimism. Many cadres felt that winter technical training would raise the political and technical level of their workers and that problems would be nonexistent. For example, the Shansi Province Construction Company did not appoint leading cadres with sufficient experience and the special work units under the cadres did not have clear duties or a sense of responsibility toward each other.

CONFERENCE ON FACTORY AND MINE PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 10 Apr 53

Chungking, 4 June -- From 14 to 18 May, the Southwest Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party held its Second Conference on Party Work in Mines and Factories. This conference investigated every provincial and municipal factory as well as the progress made in improving mine production. This conference also investigated basic reconstruction progress, local industries, and various aspects of industrial problems. Special emphasis was given to the investigation of geological work.

It was reported at this conference that since the First Industrial and Mine Workers Conference held by the Southwest Bureau last November the majority of the leading cadres in all the factories and mines had discovered and had solved many

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

key problems. Since March 1953, mass discussions have been held and the cadres earnestly carried out the state production plans. Hence, a large portion of the production plans of the industries, factories, and mines have been fairly well completed and the quality of the products improved.

The conference also pointed out that, although in the past year there have been many accomplishments, production does not meet demand.

DEFICIENCIES OF PARTY REFORM IN RURAL AREAS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 Jun 53

An item in the Party Life Section of the Jen-min Jih-pao called for continued development and strengthening of the rural reform program as follows:

There has been much carelessness and irregularity in the villages. Bourgeois ideas linger and exploitation by party members crops up here and there. Indifference, laziness, and backwardness are among the faults to be corrected.

The key to strengthening rural reform lies in improving the methods of party committees at higher levels so that the tasks they assign to the rank and file are less numerous, the time allotted to do the work is longer, and explanations of policies and techniques clearer.

BUREAUCRATICISM AND LACK OF COORDINATION IN FARM WORK -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 10 Apr 53

In a letter published in the Letters to the Editor column of the Nan-fang Jih-pao, Lu K'ang, a party cadre, made the following statements:

Widespread unsatisfactory conditions do not result from local causes, but from bureaucratism at the higher levels. There is a lack of executive management all down the line. Thus there is a chaotic condition of too many tasks, too many conferences, too many training courses, etc., for the lower level cadres.

WEAKNESS OF STUDY PROGRAM -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 10 Apr 53

In accordance with the directive issued by the party regional committee at the beginning of their study, cadres in government offices in Canton have been stressing the study of concepts, terms, and basic doctrines by reading basic texts such as "Economic Problems of Socialism in the Soviet Union," "Dialectical Materialism," "Political Economy," etc. This study is to help them understand China's economic life and its improvement through the transition from socialism to Communism. Discussion group techniques have been employed in this study.

However, many cadres have been handicapped by lack of background information, a sense of weariness, and by an inability to apply their knowledge to actual conditions. Their study has also been interfered with by continual conferences, tasks, and missions. Because this program of study needed closer coordination and revitalization, new directives were issued on 5 and 17 March 1953 to systematize the study program.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

PARTY LEADERS IN HOPEH STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRATISM -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 Jun 53

A movement similar to the Three-Antis drive of last year against bureaucracy was begun in February of this year. The purpose of this movement is to improve the caliber of party members all the way down the line, and to eliminate officialism and "commandism."

Bureaucratism shows itself in numerous conferences, documents, complex organizations, and other forms of red tape. "Commandism" is evident when lone officials give orders subjectively without regard to the needs of the whole structure or the advice of their subordinates.

- E N D -

STAT

STAT

- 4 -

RESTRICTED